

Titusville Morning Herald.

Titusville, Tuesday, March 12, 1867.

READING MATTER IN EVERY PAGE.

CITY CONVENTION

AT CITY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 12.

Varities.

—Of 48 gravity was sold at the wells on Pioneer Run yesterday, at \$1.25 per barrel.

—M. R. Rouse announces himself an independent candidate for Constable in the Fourth Ward.

—The Republicans of Old City will hold a caucus meeting for the nomination of candidates tomorrow afternoon.

—Member the City Delegate Convention at City Hall this evening, to nominate a "people's candidate" for Mayor.

—Michael Bennett is the name of the nominee for Constable in the Fourth Ward, instead of Benjamin Bennett, as heretofore announced.

—We re-published on our fourth page to day the political contribution entitled "White-Piercing Wind." Several verbal and typographical errors appeared in its first publication.

—The Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions convened at Erie yesterday. Hon. John P. Vincent presiding, and Hon. J. Hollis, John P. Vincent, and Hon. J. Hollis, on the bench.

—Mr. George Dimmick, of the firm of Davis & Co., of Toledo, disappeared from the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and has not been heard from since. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with.

—Counterfeit five cent coins are in active circulation. The die or matrix by which they are made is nearly perfect, but the metal is very base, in some instances being not much better than lead.

—A correspondent writes us from Green County, Illinois, of the discovery of a spring that flows pure oil of a light color, amounting from one to five gallons per day, and a company has been formed for working it.

—The "baby elephant" purchased by Charles Noyes for \$10,000, passed through Erie on Saturday evening, on its way to Girard. The elephant is eighteen months old and is but forty inches in height. Its ears are the largest part of him.

—The clergy of Harrisburg have addressed a letter to Gov. Geary, thinking him in the name of humanity and morality for the noble stand he has taken on the subject of temperance. The letter is signed by the pastors of all religious denominations.

—An act has passed our Legislature, authorizing the council of Williamsport to levy and collect a special tax of five mills on the dollar for the purchase of a steam fire engine and for the payment of indebtedness incurred by the purchase of land and other materials.

—The last week has been a very stirring one in Warren. The session of Court has been crowded, and the hotels are crowded. Tidbits are in the "heaviest" appearance on liquor cases, even hundred dollars having been added to her school fund through her liquor dealers.

The Ins and Outs.

The refusal of the Senate to confirm appointments made by the President, or of the President to re-nominate to the Senate objectionable persons for office, is a fact with serious injury to the public interests. Hundreds of post-offices, mail-ships and collectibles are now administered by deputies in consequence of this political dead lock. It opens the door wide to fraud and defalcation, or leads to a lucky and negligence, from which the community and the public treasury are likely to suffer not a little. Johnson can at least "play dog in the manger" if he cannot serve his friends, he can embrace his enemies, even at the expense of the public interests. It is not surprising, however, that the Republican party, which elected the present Executive, should interfere when they find him turning out office-holders who will not join him in his apostasy. By the Tenure of Office Bill, the President still retains the power to suspend a delinquent official, or to fill a vacancy during the recess of the Senate, reporting the reasons and evidence of his action to that body. Those provisions are intended to prevent an office from lapsing from accidental causes and to guard against and to remedy malfeasance in office. Congress, therefore, has done all in its power to protect the people, and it could not, without surrendering its legislative prerogatives, have done less than it has done to check the abuse and prostitution of Administrative patronage. As a consequence of this dilemma in which office seekers are placed, we see a cautious spectacle of political equitism, or riding two horses at once. Like Senator Felt, aspirants for place must have two toes to their role. They must please and berate both the President and Congress in the same breath. They must go for "hauling" Third Stevens and dissolving the "Rump" Congress to get their appointments, and when their names are set out in the Senate they must "whitewash" their record, and shout themselves honest for "Impugnability." And if they pass both orders successfully, their base of office seems then to depend upon their shifting opinions and maintaining a dignified non-truth between the belligerents.

The Generals in the Military Districts.

If the President follows the recommendation of Grant, and appoints Sickles, Thomas, Schofield and Sheridan to the command of the Military Districts organized and provided for in the Reconstruction bill, for the temporary government of the Southern States, it will be an evidence of his good faith and fairness in the execution of the laws of Congress. It will demonstrate that he does not allow his personal bias to interfere with the public interests, or none of the supporters have been supporters of his policy. Sickles in the trial of the case of the murder of Corbett, Smith and Brown, upheld the jurisdiction and sentence of the military tribunal in South Carolina, in contradiction of the civil Courts, both State and Federal, and thus incurred the violent and rabid censure and opposition of the rebel elements, while Sheridan denounced the action of Mayor Monroe and his satellites in suppressing the loyal Convention at New Orleans, holding its members on that occasion. Schofield and Thomas have also displayed unflinching spirit in protecting the freedmen against the usurpations of their old masters. The latter law so far commended himself to the loyalty of Tennessee that they present his name as a candidate for the next Presidency. These Generals are already familiar with the situation. An experience of nearly two years has familiarized them with the classes with whom they have to deal and they have already achieved a reputation for civil prudence. To supplement them, therefore, would be detrimental to the public service, and we doubt whether any selection could be made more satisfactory to the loyalty of the South.

COMMUNIONARY WEDDINGS.—Two years after the wedding is the "paper wedding," the fifth anniversary the "golden wedding," the tenth the "diamond wedding," the twentieth the "silver wedding," the twenty-fifth the "water wedding," the thirtieth the "iron wedding," the thirty-fifth the "brass wedding," the fortieth the "tin wedding," the forty-fifth the "lead wedding," the fiftieth the "copper wedding," the sixtieth the "stone wedding," the seventieth the "iron wedding," the eightieth the "steel wedding," the ninetieth the "wood wedding," the hundredth the "diamond wedding."

The Proposed New License Law.

The House bill now before the Pennsylvania Legislature, which was modeled after the excise law of New York, provides as follows: Every person in this State is declared an excise district, and the Board of Excise shall consist of four persons, to be appointed by the court, who, with the concurrence of the court, shall appoint an Excise Inspector. The Board of Excise shall license and regulate the sale of liquors to all persons, and shall regulate the sale of liquors in any quantity less than five gallons, no part of which shall be drunk on the premises where sold. They may license a sufficient number of moral and temperate persons, who have sufficient accommodations for travelers, to sell liquors by the glass. Such persons are prohibited from selling to minors, persons of intemperate habits, or persons who may be under the influence of liquor. Any person may forbid a tavern keeper to give or sell liquor to any one. He must close his house every night before twelve o'clock, and cannot open his bar before sunrise. His bar must be closed from midnight on Saturday till sunrise on Monday. He is prohibited from selling or giving away liquor on the day of any general or special election, or on the day of public meetings. Any one known to be intoxicated may be arrested and compelled on oath to disclose who sold or gave him the liquor. The Excise Inspector, Board of Excise, or any peace officer, on view or complaint, are authorized to close the house, except to travelers, of any licensed person who shall violate any of the provisions of this law, and proceeded against before any magistrate; and if the charge is sustained, the offender shall be fined and imprisoned, and his license revoked. The Board of Excise are to hold their office for four years, and to receive the same pay as County Commissioners, and the Inspector to receive such compensation as the Board may deem just, and may be removed at pleasure. The Board are required to grade the license of tavern keepers, but no license can be less than fifty dollars or more than two thousand dollars.

PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS.

First Ward.

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School Director—J. E. BURRIS.

Justice of the Peace—E. H. HARRIS.

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ELECTION—FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

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The Crittenden House Closed—Great Sale of Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Bed and Bedding, Carpets, Pictures, &c., &c.

The closing of the Crittenden House has already been announced, and we are enabled to-day to answer the general inquiry concerning the disposal of the furniture and fixtures. They have been removed from the hotel to the building owned by A. R. Williams, next east of the Pomeroy House, and in part to the Crittenden liquor store, adjoining the hotel. This entire lot of goods, including the furniture, crockery, and glassware, beds and bedding, pictures, curtains, billiard tables, and in fact everything which belonged to the stock and fixtures of the hotel, is to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, whether great or small, and at prices of which no one can complain.

Every visitor to the Crittenden is aware that it was furnished in all respects as a first-class hotel from attic to basement, and from parlor to kitchen. A large portion of the goods were bought in New York, and selected from the best establishments, and with a studious regard to modern taste and intrinsic excellence. The parlor and bed-rooms will compare favorably with those of the best hotels west of New York. There is one parlor set in green rep and another in hair cloth, either of which will be offered at prices far below their actual value and at a great sacrifice from cost. The same may be said of the carpets, which includes Brussels and Ingrain, of very desirable patterns, some of which have never been used at all. The lace and damask curtains are of rich and elaborate manufacture, and their temporary use in the general and private parlors of the hotel, have in no measure diminished their value.

Any person wishing to furnish private rooms can find complete sets for sitting and bed rooms of the most approved patterns, either of oak, black walnut or chestnut. There are a score or two of oval mirrors, plain and gilt; patent spring, hair and moss mattresses; white wool blankets, counterpane sheets and pillow cases; toilet sets; open grate and stoves; marble-top bureaus, centre tables, stands, bed racks, elegant, fine chairs, &c.

The crockery and glassware of the very best and most durable description, and the table furniture includes Rogers' plated table forks, cake-baskets, picnic baskets, dining and breakfast sets, fine cutlery, &c. The dining tables and chairs are of a uniform pattern, handsome and substantial. The public hall is of superior texture, as well as the towelings.

The billiard saloon, as every visitor is well aware, was superbly furnished and would compare favorably with the best in other cities. The tables were from the celebrated establishment of Pades and Colander, New York. They are carom and pocket tables, six in number. There are seven elegant, each divided into six seats, with green velvet cushions and backs.

The pictures include several mammoth steel engravings, beside colored fruit pieces and sporting scenes. The collection is large, and appropriate sections can be made for the private parlor, hotel or restaurant.

The laundry and kitchen were complete, and those wishing to make purchases in either line can do so better anywhere. Everything ordinarily used in a hotel, from a chafing dish to a party pan, can be found in this establishment.

Mr. Crittenden is agent for the sale of this property, and his descriptive advertisement will be found in another column. We examined the furniture yesterday and found it in excellent order. The hotel has been run less than a year, and as its contents were entirely new at the opening, there is but little depreciation of value. A portion of the furniture occupying the upper story of the hotel, has not been used at all, and is therefore equally as good as new. The terms of sale are exceedingly low, and those desiring to purchase should improve the earliest opportunity of examining the stock, and selecting from the unobscured assortment.

The sale of the Crittenden House furniture still continues. Now is the time for good bargains.

